

REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 6, 8-10, and 18-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halliday et al. (U.S. 5,880,740), in view of Mellgren et al. (U.S. 6,085,126), and further in view of Judson (U.S. 5,737,619). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reasons of record, and as follows. None of the cited references, whether taken alone or in combination, teach or suggest control blocks that have a function of requesting and downloading the image information and display control information from a web server, and that also develop screens in memory based on the image information downloaded by the control block, as in independent claims 1, 8, and 18 of the present invention, as last amended.

Because the Examiner is merely repeating the grounds for rejection with respect to the Halliday and Mellgren references, Applicants incorporate by reference herein those arguments previously advanced by Applicants against these two references in the four previous Amendments. Applicants note that the Examiner does not assert that either of Halliday and Mellgren teach or suggest the control blocks of the present invention that are separate from the browser. The Examiner relies only upon Judson for teaching such features. Judson, however, fails to teach or suggest the control blocks of the present invention.

The Examiner appears to assert, on pages 3 and 4 of the outstanding Office Action, that the applets taught by Judson are somehow analogous to the control blocks of the present invention. This assertion, however, is erroneous for two reasons. First, Judson's

applets (and information objects) do not meet the limitations of the control blocks of the present invention. Second, the Specification to the present Application clearly defines applets and control blocks as being separate and distinct elements from one another, rendering the Examiner's reasons for rejection inapplicable to the present invention.

In asserting that the applets of Judson are analogous to the control blocks of the present invention, the Examiner appears to have failed to consider all of the features and limitations of the present invention's control blocks. The Examiner appears to have considered only the feature of the present invention's control blocks that defines them as being separate from the browser. The Examiner provides no discussion, however, regarding additional recited features of the present invention control blocks. For example, the control blocks of the present invention are also recited to have a function of requesting and downloading the image information and the display control program from the server and developing screens in the memory based on the image information which is downloaded by the control block itself. In order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness against the present invention, the Examiner is required to demonstrate where all of these additional limitations are taught or suggested in the prior art. This requirement has not been met in the present case.

Judson broadly describes an "information object" to include "any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets, and other content." (Col. 7, lines 59-64). Although Judson's definition is broad, it is not broad enough

though, to read upon the control blocks of the present invention, which are recited to additionally have the function of requesting and downloading image information from the server, and also to develop screens in memory based on this image information downloaded by the control block. In other words, the control blocks of the present invention have functional control of image information, and are therefore information not the information over which they have control. As cited by the Examiner, Judson teaches that its applets “may generate an animated figure or icon, some aural output, a scrolling display, or a combination thereof,” but Judson never describes that the applets have any function of actually requesting and downloading image information in a display control program from the server, or that such applets may also develop screens in memory based on the image information downloaded by control blocks. Accordingly, from Judson’s own description, Judson’s applets and information objects cannot meet the limitations of the control blocks of the present invention, and therefore the outstanding rejection of independent claims 1, 8, and 18 is respectfully traversed.

The rejection is further traversed because the present Specification specifically defines “control blocks” as being different from “applets.” Applicants respectfully direct the Examiner’s attention to page 5 of the Specification to the present Application, and accompanying Fig. 1. The portions of the Specification unmistakably illustrate and describe that control blocks 7 are entirely separate and distinct elements from applet 5. There is no ambiguity in the present Specification to lead one skilled in the art to believe that these two

elements are interchangeable. The Examiner is respectfully reminded that the claims of the present invention must be interpreted in light of the accompanying description, according to the understanding of a person of ordinary skill in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art would easily understand from the present Specification that a “control block,” would not be substituted for an applet. Accordingly, there would be no obvious motivation to combine the cited portions from Judson with the other two cited prior art references because Judson’s applets are different from control blocks. Accordingly, for at least these additional reasons, the rejection based on a combination of Halliday, Mellgren, and Judson is further traversed.

Claims 2-3 depend from independent claim 1, claims 9-10 depend from independent claim 8, and claim 19 depends from independent claim 18, and all of these dependent claims therefore include all of the features of their respective base claims, plus additional features. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of these dependent claims for at least the reasons discussed above in traversing the rejection of the independent claims.

Claims 4-5 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halliday, Mellgren, and Judson, and further in view of Bretschneider et al. (U.S. 6,128,629). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reasons discussed above. Claims 4-5 both depend from independent claim 1. The Examiner does not assert that the Bretschneider reference teaches or suggests anything analogous to the control blocks of the present invention.

Claims 11-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halliday in view of Mellgren and Judson, and further in view of Bretschneider. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reasons of record, and as follows. None of the cited references teach or suggest the deletion timing information of the present invention that indicates a timing with which developed screens in the memory are to be deleted from the memory.

The Examiner has a burden, when repeating a previous rejection, to first answer all of Applicants' meritorious arguments traversing that rejection. Although the present rejection is asserted to be "new," the only difference between the present rejection and the previous rejection of these claims is the inclusion of the Judson reference. The Examiner, however, does not assert that Judson teaches or suggests anything analogous to the deletion timing of the present invention. The Examiner still relies only upon Bretschneider for teaching such analogous features. Applicants have fully rebutted the Examiner's reliance on Bretschneider in the last Amendment, but the Examiner has not even attempted to respond to any of these previous arguments. Accordingly, the outstanding Office Action should be vacated for at least these reasons, and full consideration given to Applicants' arguments before the Examiner repeats a rejection relying on a discredited reference.

As previously argued, Bretschneider teaches that images, or image information, is deleted from only the display, and not from the memory itself, as in the present invention. Applicants specifically amended the claims of the present invention in Amendment D, filed

May 25, 2005, to clarify this feature of image information in the memory, but the Examiner does not appear to have even considered this amended claim language, or the accompanying meritorious arguments. Accordingly, Applicants further maintain and incorporate by reference herein all of Amendment D.

Bretschneider merely teaches that images appear and disappear on the screen, but does not affirmatively teach a specific deletion timing information that establishes when image information is deleted from the memory itself. In fact, Bretschneider expressly states that images are automatically displayed for a predetermined amount of time as a predetermined sequence of slides 212 in a slide show on a display. It is well known in the art that slide shows for computer displays do not automatically delete the information for the displayed images from the memory. Slide shows are utilized to do just the opposite, namely, to repeatedly be able to display images that the user desires and wishes to keep. Accordingly, because all of independent claims 11-17 recite that developed screens are deleted from the memory, and not merely from a display, the rejection of independent claims 11-17 is again respectfully traversed.

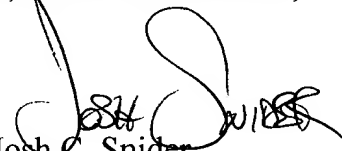
Independent claim 12 has been amended herein purely to correct for a typographical error. No new matter has been added, and no new issues have been raised requiring further search or consideration by the Examiner. Entry of this correction is respectfully requested.

For all of the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that this Application, including claims 1-6 and 8-19, is in condition for allowance, which is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney if an interview would expedite prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,

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